The People's Korea

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DPRK Central Statistical Board's Report on Fulfillment of 1961 Economic Plan:

14% Increase in Industrial Output, 20% in National Income

PYONGYANG, Jan. 18 (KCNA)–The Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission of the DPRK issued on Jan. 17 a communique on the result of the fulfilment of the National Economic Development Plan for 1961. Subheads are ours–Ed.

Last year, the Korean people marked the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with brilliant labour achievements, embodying the Chungsan Ri spirit and carrying out the Chungsan Ri work method in practical life and stepping up the Chullima movement. They scored great successes in the fulfilment of the national economic plan for 1961, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, through an intensified struggle, encouraged by the grand prospect unfolded by the Congress.

14% Increase in Total Industrial Output

According to the communique, the gross industrial output value plan for 1961 was carried out at 102.5 per cent, of which state industry at 101 per cent and cooperative industry at 116 per cent.

The total industrial output value grew by 14 per cent above the previous year –13 per cent in central industry and 17 per cent in local industry.

The output of means of production increased by 9 per cent and consumption goods by 21 per cent as against the previous year.

In rural economic section, our peasants lifted grain output by more than one million tons, reaping 4,830,000 tons or nearly twice as much grain as produced in the record year under the Japanese imperialist rule.

National income increased about 1.2 times as against the previous year.

The communique reviewed in detail the achievements in each domain of national economy.

Compared with the previous year, the output of major industrial goods increased by:

14%.....in electricity
11%.....in coal
14%.....in iron ore
9%.....in pig iron and granulated iron
21%.....in steel
13%.....in steel materials
7%.....in electric motor
150%.....in freightcar
5%.....in lorry
33%.....in tractor
18%.....in chemical fertilizer
7%.....in sulphuric acid
5%.....in caustic soda
12%.....in carbide
94%.....in clothing
38%.....in headgear
4%.....in hosiery
300%.....in raincoat
27%.....in marine product
21%.....in salt
58%.....in vegetable oil
53%.....in sewing machine
29%.....in radio
150%.....in clock
69%.....in bicycle
64%.....in ceramics for daily use
74%.....in enamelware
48%.....in furniture and 25% in paper.

While concentrating forces on the production of machines needed for the rapid development of rural economy, fishery and light industry and on chemical industry for laying out raw material bases for light industry, heavy industry directed serious attention to adding flesh to its framework in order to strengthen machine-making, metal industry and to expand the power equipment.

As against the previous year, the utility cubature co-efficient of the furnace was improved by 0.02, the average output of the electric hearth per 1,000 kva at transformer increased by 11 per cent and that of blooming and rolling machines per hour by 12 per cent.

In the domain of machine-building industry were produced 4,000 tractors, 3,000 zigzag harrowing spades, maize threshers, rice threshing combines and many other farm machines and implements for the mechanization of rural economy. For building up raw material bases of light industry, it also put out great quantities of up-to-date installations needed for the construction of the February 8 Vinalon Factory and the Chongjin and Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mills. The workers in the domain of machine-building industry manufactured large-size equipment and precision machines needed for the technical reconstruction of national economy, such as the 3,000 ton class vessel, electric locomotive, trolley bus, 6 metres-long hopping machine, 4,000 h. p. high-pressure gas compressor, 400-h.p. diesel engine, 220,000 volt transformer, giant lathe, large-size planer, 6,000-ton wood shavings board press and all-purpose electronic computer.

In the field of chemical industry the output of chemical fertilizers went up and their qualitative composition markedly changed. The foundation for the production of agricultural chemicals, insecticides, disinfectants and weed-killers has been laid. A rapid increase was made in the production of vinyl chloride and other synthetic resins and various kinds of light industrial raw materials and solid foundations laid for bringing about a big change in the production of chemical fibre. The production of methanol and phenol which holds an important position in the synthetic oil and fat industry, was expanded. The medicine output increased to 132 per cent and the production of penicillin and other antibiotic medicines started.

Light Industry

Fresh success was recorded in the field of light industry on the basis of the brilliant achievements registered in the domain of heavy industry.

The number of varieties of mass consumption goods increased by more than 6,400 compared with the previous year. The proportion of the high-quality fabrics in the total textile output rose by 14 per cent and that of the twisted yarn fabrics in the fibre textiles by 21 per cent, compared with 1960. 1961 witnessed a sharp increase in the output of such daily necessaries made of synthetic resins as vinyl chloride raincoats, bags and shoes and that of other daily necessaries like clocks, fountain-pens, musical instruments and athletic apparatuses.

The technical equiqment of local industry was further consolidated and the proportion of local industry in the production of mass consumer goods increased to 53 per cent.

Rural Economy

In the realm of rural economy, the peasants carried out with credit the militant task set by the December, 1960 Enlarged Plenum of the Party Central Committee for reaping one million tons more grain than 1960.

Despite the serious drought, tyhpoon and flood damages last year, the agricultural cooperative members worked devotedly, following the appeal of the Party, and reaped the miraculous crop of 4,830,000 tons of grain, nearly twice as much grain as produced in the record year under the Japanese imperialist rule.

The brilliant victory in the struggle for pushing up grain output is proof of the superiority of the socalist cooperative management and the correctness of the agricultural policy of the Party. In particular, it is the dazzling fruit of the Chunsan Ri method which, rooting deeply itself in agricultural cooperatives, aroused highly the creative power of the peasants.

116,000 jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectare) of arable land was newly cultivated last year. The Ujidoon Irrigation Project with a watering capacity of 38,000 jungbo of land was completed and the Kiyang Irrigation Project with 51,000 jungbo of land entered the final stage. Large-scale station and water conservancy project was continuously carried on along the eastern coast through a nation-wide movement.

28 farm machine stations were newly set up in the rural areas last year and 14,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. unit)and a large number of farm machines took part in the farm work. The number of tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. unit) per 100 jungbo of arable land stood at 0.7 as of the end of 1961.

Last year, in comparison with 1960, the total sowing acreage increased by 8 per cent, consumption amount of the chemical fertilizers per jungbo by 56 per cent.

The utility rate of land rose to 179 per cent through the wide introduction of first cropping in paddy fields, second cropping, mixed cropping and intercropping of wheat.

As a result of the expansion of the area under high-yielding crops and extensive introduction of progressive farming methods, farm crops went up to 125 per cent in rice and to 169 per cent in maize as against the previous year. The harvest of industrial crops and crops for oil and fat remarkably increased: 110 percent in cotton, 24 per cent in flax, 230 per cent in tobacco, 76 per cent in peanut, 110 per cent in oil-bearing vegetables and 77 per cent in sesame as against the year preceding.

Compared with the previous year, the area under fruit trees was expanded to 135 per cent and that of mulberry fields to 115 per cent last year in conformity

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Editorial

We Condemn U.S. Imperialism for its War Preparations in S.Korea

U.S. President J. F. Kennedy's Jan. 11 State of the Union Message is a fresh, open challege to all the peoples of the world fighting for peace, independence and freedom.

We, Korean people, smell in this message nothing but powder smoke, though it is adorned with honeyed words about "aid," "peace corps," "food for peace," etc. No such honeyed words can cover up the real nature of U.S. imperialism and deceive the Korean people.

Since the formation of the "military regime" in South Korea as a tool in their hands for colonial domination over that part of Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets have placed it under martial law for these eight months, arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering patriots at random.

Supporting this fascist regime overtly and covertly, the U.S. imperialists stop at nothing to strengthen military provocations in Korea.

Already at the outset of the new year, the U.S. war-mongers moved the 3rd U.S. Marine Corps, stationed in Okinawa, to the eastern territorial seas of South Korea to stage "landing operations."

After that, they carried out various military exercises in rapid succession: "anti-guerrilla warfare drills" on Jan. 14; the so-called "hail operations" on Jan. 15. Further, "mobile operations" are scheduled for the beginning of February.

Meanwhile, the U.S. landing craft and warships violated the coastal waters of the DPRK between Jan. 6 and 11.

During the same period two U.S. military jet planes also violated the territorial sky of the DPRK. No doubt, these acts are outrageous infringements on the Korean Armistice Agreement and seriously threaten world peace.

Facts show that since the beginning of the year the U.S. imperialists have been consistently pursuing the policy of strengthening their colonial fascist rule in South Korea and of stepping up war preparations and provocations in this part of Asia, paying no attention at all to the popular demand for peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Needless to say, their attempt to bring the "South Korean-Japan Talks" to an early settlement is not unrelated to the above-mentioned dangerous moves.

The policy line pursued by the U.S. imperialists today is the most reactionary and dangerous and their ways and means to attain this aim are cunning and brutal.

However, no measures and forces can bolster the bankrupt fascist regime, which is completely isolated from and deserted by the people. No measures and force can save U.S. colonial rule over South Korea from total collapse.

Today, the democratic base built in the northern half of the Republic is gaining strength politically, economically and militarily with every passing day. Last year, North Korea scored great successes in the fulfillment of the national economic plan. According to the DPRK Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission, the total industrial production during 1961 grew in value by 14 per cent over the previous year. This is a sharp constrast to one per cent advance scored in the U.S.

Greatly encouraged by the growing might of the democratic base in North Korea, the South Korean people's anti-American struggle for national salvation is getting intensified day after day.

We wrathfully condemn the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule of terror and aggression in South Korea, plunging the people there into the abyss of poverty, hunger and rightlessness.

We again demand that the U.S. occupationists withdraw from South Korea immediately and that the Korean question should be left to the Korean people themselves.

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with the decision of the Bookchung Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee on expanding in a big way the orchards and mulberry fields by reclaiming mountains throughout the country.

In the domain of stock-raising, main efforts were concentrated on the development of state animal breeding and joint stock breeding of the agricultural cooperatives along with sideline stock breeding of cooperative members. As a result, as of the end of 1961, the number of domestic animals swelled to 130 per cent in sheep, 125 in goats, 124 in pigs and 109 per cent in rabbits, compared with the preceding year. As against the year before, the output of meat shot up to 127 per cent, milk to 172, eggs and wool to 122 each and honey to 140 per cent.

For transforming the useless forests into forests of economic value for fibre materials, oil and so forth, trees were planted on 143,000 jungbo of land and 70,000 jungbo of economic forests were newly created in 1961.

Transport and Communication

In the field of transport the growing demands of all branches of the national economy for transport were met satisfactorily. 1961 witnessed an increase of 8 per cent in railway freight turnover, 2 per cent in autmobile freight turnover and 21 per cent in water transport above 1960. The total length of the electric railway lines was extended to 202 kilometres. The turnround of freight cars was reduced by 0.04 day, compared with the previous year.

In the sphere of communication the telegraphic, telephonic and through-wire broadcasting networks were further readjusted and the postal service improved all the more. As against 1960, the number of through-wire broadcasting machines in cities and villages increased to 114 per cent and their electric power to 110 per cent.

Capital Construction

The communique of the statistical board referred to the successes scored in capital construction last year.

In 1961, the total amount of state investments in capital construction in all branches of the national economy amounted to 190 million won, 5 per cent greater than that in 1960. It was concentrated on productive construction for mechanising agriculture, fishing and local industires, for chemical industry for laying raw material bases for light industry and on mining industry. Out of the total amount of state investment in capital construction 80 per cent was directed to productive construction and 20 per cent to non-productive construction. 73 per cent of the total amount of the investments in productive construction went to industrial construction, of which 70 per cent was invested to heavy industry.

In 1961, many buildings were newly constructed or expanded by ensuring the economic effectiveness of investments, correctly deciding the order in construction and concentrating efforts on the major objects. 1961 saw the commissioning of generating installations with a capacity of 43,000 kva including the Dokro Hydro-power Station and No.5 Power Station of the Jangjin Hyro-power Plant, ore concentration centres and an iron ore selection centre in mines, Furnace No.2 with a capacity of 270,000 tons in the Whanghai Iron Works, converters of the Kimchaik Iron Works, the wire-drawing shop of the Sungjin Steel Works, the modernly equipped February 8 Vinalon Factory, a number of shops in the chemical industrial enterprises, numerous textile installations and a number of local factories.

Apart from this, last year the construction of such large-scale industrial enterprises as the Kangge Youth Power Station, Woonbong Power Station, Pyongyang Termal-power Station, the non-ferrous metal rolling shop of the Nampo Smeltry, the seamless steel pipe shop of the Kangsun Steel Works, the Bongoong Caustic Soda Factory, the Chongjin and Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mills, the Hesan Flax Textile Mill and the Hesan Kraft Paper Mill as well as the irrigation projects in the Yalu River area and in Chungdan area and tideland reclamation projects successfully progressed.

Urban construction also made brisk headway.

The proportion of prefabrication method and mechanization level in construction was further enhanced.

Increased Production Movement

Upholding the call of the Party for producing more and better and constructing faster with labour and equipment on hand, the working people of our country introduced last year into production 47,000 inventions and rationalization proposals, compared with the year preceding. In the domain of industry labour productivity rose by 8 per cent and the production cost went down by 2 per cent as against the previous year.

As of the end of 1961, 2,810,000 workers, office employes, peasants and youths and students were participating in the Chullima work team movement, the highest form of socialist emulation. 8,600 work teams and shops embracing 210,000 working people won the Chullima title, of which 81 the title of Twice Chullima.

People's Living

The material and cultural living of the people was improved further thanks to the correct popular policy of the Korean Workers' Party and on the basis of the achievements made in all realms of the national economy.

The national income grew by nearly 20 per cent and the average wages of the factory and office workers by 3 per cent compared with the previous year.

The total number of the employes in all domains of the national economy was 100,000 above 1960. Owing to an exceptionally bumper crop that visited the rural village of our country, the per peasant household income share upped to 129 per cent in grain and to 133 per cent in cash as against the previous year. In addition to their income share from the cooperatives, the agricultural co-op members received much additional income from stock-breeding and other private sideline economy. The 1961 plan for retail commodity circulation value in state and cooperlative trade organs was fulfilled at 102 per cent through the increased production of consumer goods and the growth of purchasing power of the working people. This was a growth of 12 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

In 1961, dwelling houses with a floor space of 1,830,000 square metres were constructed with state funds and provided to workers in cities, and modern dwelling houses with a floor space of 370,000 square metres were constructed in the rural areas.

Signal succsses were registered in the domains of education and culture.

The Party's line for combining education with production and expanding schools where workers study while working in order to train more technical personnel required by the socialist construction faster and better was carried through. 16 colleges were newly opened last year and thus 184,000 students were studying in 92 colleges as of the end of 1961.

36 theatres and cinemas were newly set up in 1961 and 156 films were produced. The number of therapeutic organs increased by 159 and the total number of beds by 5,860.

With the expansion of the network of sanatoria and rest homes, 393,000 working people, 34,000 more than in the previous year, enjoyed recuperation or rest free of charge.

* * *

The communique pointed out in conclusion:

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, our people have further consolidated the revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of our Republic and laid a rock-firm foundation for the radical improvement of the people's living by successfully fulfilling the 1961 national economic plan.

Successes won by our people in socialist construction last year have consolidated the material foundation for bringing earlier the day of peaceful unification of the fatherland and constitute a powerful inspiration to the anti-American, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The working people of our country have embarked on the fulfilment of the 1962 plan on the basis of fully-made preparations for production, upholding the resolutions of the Second Enlarged Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung given in the Daian Electric Appliances Factory and Sookchun County, South Pyongan Province.

Inspired by the reorganisation of the guidance system in industry and agriculture which promises a broad prospect of the development of the productive power, the entire working people are continuing the Chullima march with surging enthusiasm to occupy the six heights which are of decisive significance in the fulfilment of the tasks for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan for radically improving the people's living.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Transportation—

The rapidly growing national economy requires a sharp increase in freight cars during the Seven-Year Plan period.

During the period, the means of trasportation will be advanced technically, with the result that railway transportation will rise 2 times that in 1960 and marine transportation 2.3 times.

The electrification of railway lines and the construction of new lines will be further promoted, alongside the mechanization of cargo handling.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, the Pyongyang-Kaesung, Pyongyang-Chungjin, Pyongyang-Dukchun, Kowon-Pyongyang lines will be switched to electric traction so that the electrification of the major trunk, steep and widing lines may be completed.

In 1967, 65-70 per cent of freight will be carried by electric locomotives. This means that the trasportation capacity of North Korea will attain the level of advanced countries.

The narrow-gauge railway line still found in South Whanghai Province will be replaced by a broad-gauge line and the Anbyun-Kosung line rebuilt. Some of the major trunk lines will be double-tracked.

During the plan period, water transportation will also be developed extensively. In particular, in keeping with the expansion of foreign trade, measures will be taken for developing the means of overseas transportation.

Major ports such as Nampo, Heungnam, Wonsan will be equipped with modern facilities and cargo handling in these ports mechanized at the earliest possible date.

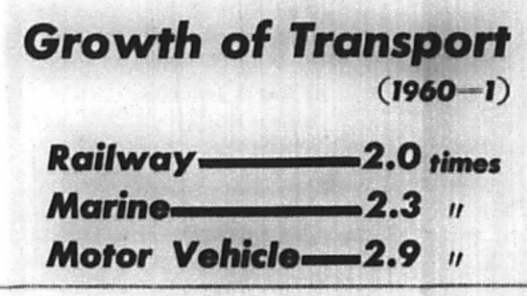
New regular services will be launched in the Yalu, Tedong, Jeryung and other big rivers.

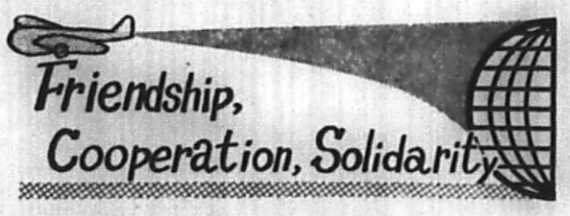
To augment automobile transport capacity, the number of motor vehicles will increase by 1.9 times, compared with that in 1960.

The work of rapairing and building roads and bridges will be pushed forward vigorously.

Roads busy with automobile traffic will be paved on a big scale and the rate of their utilization by automobiles and trailers will be raised markedly.

In the near future, most of the railway lines in North Korea will be switched to electric traction, a great number of vehicles run busily almost all over the country and large-size cargo ships will sail the territorial waters.





Greetings to Latin American People's Conference

PYONGYANG, Jan. 23–Korean social organizations sent telegrams of greetings to the Conference of the Latin American People for Defending Cuba.

In its telegram, The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea expressed, in the name of the entire Korean working class, warm greetings and militant support to the conference.

The telegram denounced the U.S. imperialists for hatching vicious plots, through the convocation of the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the OAS, to commit aggression against Cuba and trying to strangle by force the anti-U.S. national liberation movement of the Latin American people. It wished the Conference great success in its work for defending the Cuban revolution and safeguarding the national independence and the right to self-determination of the Latin American people against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean National Peace Committee and the Korean Committee for Asian and African Solidarity also sent a joint telegram to the Conference.

Two Protocols Signed Between Korea and Albania

PYONGYANG, Jan. 24–A protocol on commodjty exchange and payment for 1962 was recently signed here between the trade delegations of the DPRK and Albanian Governments.

Under the protocol, the DPRK is to ship to Albania trucks, fittings for automobile and other commodities. Albania, in return, is to supply Korea with pitch, copper and other commodities.

Meanwhile, another protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1962 between Korea and Albania was also signed at the recently held fourth session of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between Korea and Albania.

Economic Invasion By Japanese Monopoly Interests of South Korea

Japanese monopoly capitalists are now infiltrating into the South Korean economy mainly in three forms: Loan, direct investment and "technical cooperation."

Sumitomo Trading Company, one of the Japanese monopoly interests, recently concluded a contract with the South Korean military junta on the export, on a long-term deferred payment basis, of equipment and machinery, totalling 25 million dollars, for the construction of a nitrogenous fertilizer factory.

Nomura Trading Co. is also negotiating a similar plant export to South Korea.

The Japanese interests, utilizing the foreign currency shortage in South Korea, are now positively conducting plant exports there on a long-term deferred payment basis in order to monopolize South Korean markets for their goods.

Next, how about their "loan" to South Korea?

Hitachi Works (Hitachi Seisakujo) recently reached agreement with the "'ROK' Electric Co." on the extension of 5 million dollars' loan for expanding the Samchok Thermal-power Station. Chori Trading Co. also made a contract with the South Korean "Hwail Industrial Co." on the extension of 10 million dollars' loan for the construction of a power station at Uiam. But to this contract is attached the condition that the Japanese company is entitled to receive, as repayments, mica from "Joun Mine" and tungsten from the "Chungyang Mine," both operated by the "Hwail Industrial Co."

Japan Industrial Co. (Nihon Koei) openly expresses its intention of investing in developing power resources in the area of the North Han river, while Tokyo Foodstuff Co. is planning to extend a credit to "'ROK' Tungsten Co.," supplier of 70 per cent of the total tungsten production in South Korea.

Japanese capital will also infiltrate into South Korea, in the form of "economic assistance," which the Japanese Government is contemplating to extend to the South Korean military regime.

The "economic assistance," which Japan is reportedly considering to extend to South Korea as soon as the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are brought to a successful conclusion, is aimed in fact, at cultivating markets for Japanese goods in South Korea and at creating conditions favoring the export of private capital.

The forms of investment in South Korea planned by Japanese monopoly capitalists are the export of private capital and the development of an industrial "combine."

Together with their South Korean counterparts and the leaders of the "'ROK' Mining Enterprisers' Federation," some members of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, keeping a close contact with "South Korean Industrial Development Co.," a joint venture of Japanese enterprises, recently mapped out a "Project for Overall Development of the Odaesan Area as the first step toward developing the South Korean eastern area rich in underground resources."

They openly say that they are planning to set upa "Japan-'ROK' Joint Cooporation" in order to carry out the project (AP, Jan.9).

"South Korean Industrial Development Co." was set up at the end of last year as a joint investment venture of the Japan Steel Tube Company (Nihon Kokan), Japan Cement Co. (Nihon Semento), Nihon Fisheries Co. (Nichiro Gyogyo), Fuji Electric Co. (Fuji Denki), Matsushita Electric Co. (Matsushita Denki), Fuji Iron and Steel Co. (Fuji Seitetsu) and seven other Japanese leading enterprises. In addition, Japanese monopoly capitalists have already inaugurated the "Japan-'ROK' Economic Association" and the "Japan-'ROK' Trading Association," both aimed at promoting economic inroads into South Korea.

Meanwhile, Nissan Automobile and other automobile companies are ready to force themselves into the South Korean market. In last year-end, a joint delegation of the Nissan Autmobile Co, and the Japan Small-size Motor Vehecle Producers' Association went to South Korea to "investigate the South Korean market situation."

Toyota Automobile Co. and Isuzu Motors are now expanding their agencies in Seoul to increase the sales of their diesel engines (Japanese newspaper Mainichi Shinbun).

Another form of economic invation of South Korea by Japanese industrial barons is the extension of the so-called "technical cooperation."

Eastern Chemical Products and Construction Co. (Toyo Kako) is now making advances into the South Korean market, under the pretext of extending "technical cooperation" to the South Korean "Crown Beer Co."

All these facts prove that the Japanese monopoly capitalists are making economic inroads on a large scale into South Korea, utilizing every opportunity offered.

It is a well-known fact that renewed economic invasion of South Korea by the Japanese monopoly interests stems from the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

Japan Socialist Party Decides to Shatter "Talks"

Speaking at the last-day session of the 21st Annual Convention of the Japan Socialist Party, which continued from Jan. 20 through 22 at Kudan Hall in Tokyo, Jotaro Kawakami, Chairman of the party, stressed that the Japan Socialist Party had decided the struggle against the so-called "Japan-'ROK' Talk" sas one of the most imperative tasks to be carried out by the party in 1962.

To realize this end, he urged all the party members should concentrate their efforts on fighting any attempt by the Japanese Government to restore "normal" diplomatic relations between Japan and the South Korean military regime.

The ruling Japan Liberal-Democratic Party is now more eager than ever before to step up its dangerous foreign policy of normalizing diplomatic relations with the "Republic of Korea" at the earliest possible date and of separating Taiwan from the People's Republic of China (two Chinas policy).

These policies have been more and more openly pushed after the conclusion of the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

The Japan-'ROK' over-all talks, he said, have been pushed rapidly since the earlier U.S.-Japan Conference (held last July), whose central aim was to secure South Korea as one of the important anti-Communist military bases in Asia from the standpoint of U.S. Far East strategy.

Consequently, a successful conclusion of the "Japan-'ROK' Talks" will lead, as the U.S. hopes, to link together more firmly South Korea, Japan and Taiwan militarily within the framework of an anti-Communist military alliance, which the U.S. imperialists are hell-bent on setting up in the Far East with these countries as their partners.

The convention adoted the general action policy and other action programs to be carried out by the party in 1962, after discussing them on the basis of the report made by Secretary-general Saburo Eda on the party's activities during the past year.

In order to exhort all the party members to make all-out efforts to wreck the "'ROK'-Japan Talks," the convention also adopted a resolution against the talks, the major points of which are as follows:

Pak Chung Hi's military regime, with which the Ikeda Government has been conducting the "normalization" talks, is a dictatorial regime, which, after suspending South Korea's constitution, has deprived the people of their freedoms of speech and association, by forcibly disbanding all the political parties and social organizations in the country and by dissolving every form of deliberating bodies down to the village level, including the South Korean "National Assembly."

It even passed heavy penalties on the leaders of a South Korean daily, Minjok Ilbo, including a death sentence to the president of the paper.

The questions which, the Ikeda Government asserts, are pending between Japan and the "Republic of Korea" are those concerning the whole of the Korean people, not the South Korean people alone.

Accordingly, these questions, if solved between Japan and the illegitimate military regime in complete disregard of this fact, will create a situation seriously hampering peaceful unification of Korea.

Further, solution, in whatever form, of the pending questions between the Japanese people and the Korean people can be neither justifiable nor fundamental, unless it is reached between the Japanese Government and the Government representing a unified Korea.

Just solution of these questions will lead not only to promote further friendly relations between the peoples of the both countries but also advance greatly the movement for abolishing all the military bases of the U.S. imperialists in the Far East.

We can not permit the Ikeda Government to continue the "normalization" negotiations with the South Korean military junta.

We have carried out struggles against the talks, constantly demanding that the Ikeda Government discontinue immediately its attempt to restore diplomatic relations with the military regime in South Korea.

Opposing strongly the talks, we demand again that the Government call off the negotiations immediately.

We are fully determined to direct our attacks against the Ikeda Government by developing struggles more vigorously than we did the nationwide anti-"U.S.-Japan Security" struggle.

Japan Tries to Sabotage Repat. Work

Speaking at a press conference held on Jan. 21, Kim Ju Yung, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, said that "we can not but exercise profound caution against manoeuvers on the Japanese conterpart to wreck the repatriation work."

The press conference was preceded by a meeting which had been held aboard the Norilsk, from 9.30-10.00 a.m. on the day between him and Busaburo Takaki, chief of the social department of the Japan Red Cross Society, as regards the conduction of the repatriation business in the future.

Kim Ju Yung continued that, at the meeting, he proposed to the Japanese side to assign twice a month the repatriation ship to Niigata, in view of the present conditions of the repatriation work. He said that the Japanese side agreed to that proposal.

In spite of this, the Japanese side is trying constantly to sabotage the repatriation work.

We can not but think so, because this was often made clear by Takaki's assertions in the course of the talk, he said.

Takaki was bold enough to insist openly that all the repatriation work be completed before the term of the Agreement on Repatriation expired in November of 1962, and that the Japanese Red Cross no more be obligated thereafter to deal with any work of this kind for Koreans in Japan desiring to retuurn to their country.

Takaki said from this point of view that the Japanese Red Cross would tell the Korean citizens in Japan to register themselves as applicants for repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea before the term of the Agreement expired, if they wanted to be repatriated to their country, he added.

Moreover, he is trying to mislead public opinion, by reporting falsely that in the course of the talk of Jan. 21, an agreement was reached between the delegations of the both sides on holding a meeting concerning this question in May of this year.

Such a groundless report, Kim Ju Yung said, is most likely related to a political purpose which the Japanese Red Cross might have intended to achieve at the meeting.

We have not yet reached a stage where the question of the renewal of the Agreement should be taken up. Whether or not to extend the term of the Agreement is not so simple a question as to be solved unilaterally by the Japanese Red Cross.

He stressed that the Agreement stipulates that application for repatriation must by no means be forced from outside and applicants should express their will voluntarily.

In the light of this provision, to force the returnees-to-be to apply for repatriation as soon as possible is diametrically opposed to principle of free will and is tantamount to subordinating the repatriation work to a political purpose.

News From South Korea

"Conscription" Evaders Increase

The administrative authorities of South Cholla Province on Dec. 28 last issued a warrant for the arrest of some 500 youths.

They were charged with evading "conscription."

Meanwhile, during last November, 1,065 youths in North Kyungsang Province, first-class reservists, refused military service, according to a South Korean newspaper.

"Freedom of Ambulation" Under Military Regime

The military fascists arrested over 300 foot-passengers in the Cheju island on Jan. 15 and 16 and put 60 of them to "summary trials," according to a radio report from South Korea.

Over 1,300 imhabitants were arrested in North Cholla Province in ten days starting from Dec. 4 last year.

During five months or so following the assumption of power by the military regime, 283,700 guiltiless people were picked up on the charge of violating the "regulations on ambulation."

S.Korean Youth Sues Junta 'Chairman'

A jobless South Korean youth sued on Jan. 25 Chairman of the "Supreme Council" General Pak Chung Hi before a court, holding him responsible for his alleged failure to remedy the nation's misery, according to a Haptong Tongshin report from Seoul.

Ra Choon Man, the young man, pointed out in the law suit that the people are "undergoing destitution as the military regime has not fulfilled its 'revolutionary commitments' on the 'immediate relief of the people from destitution,'" the report said.

The Seoul High Court was to begin hearings of the unusual case in one week's time.

Chong Da San and The Development of Korean Silhak (Real Learning) Thought

In the end of the 16th century, there arose in Korea the *Silhak* school of real or practical learning, which attained its zenith in the 17th and 18th centuries. This school of real or practical learning was at that time a progressive ideology promoting the progress of Korea.

The scholars of the school, opposing the doctrinarianism of die-hard Confucianists, advocated importance of actual proof, pragmatistic idea and exploitation of natural resources. They also opposed any unreal mystic philosophies and superstitions, and expounded the principle of seeking truth in realities.

The forerunners of the school, with deep concern over the destiny of their fatherland and people, devoted themselves enthusiastically to the study of their country's history, topography, economy, culture and especially of practical problems in the people's living. They also called public attention to many problems confronting the feudal society under the Li dynasty and gave answers to them.

At the dawn of the 17th century, Li Suk Gwang and other progressive scholars paved the way for the development of this philosophy. They were later followed by Lyu Hyong Won (1622-1637), Li Ik (1683-1764), Hong Tae Yong (1731-1793), and Pak Chi Won (1737-1805). And Da San developed his forerunners' studies into a complete system of philosophy.

Their burning patriotism and humanitarianism urged them to take part in branches of studies: Science, philosophy, literature and arts.

They stand out with their encyclopedic knowledge in the ideological and cultural history of our country.

The *Silhak* (Real Learning) thought of Chong Da San is inseparably related to his materialistic view of the world. He thought that the world was made up of elements, air, earth water and fire, and asserted that natural phenomena depended upon how these four elements combined and were separated from each other.

He insisted that human knowledge was acquired *a posteriori*, not *a priori*, through the process of social life, and, therefore, it was acquired through practical activities of human beings in their social life. Inasmuch as social life is not static, there is nothing immutable in the world but everything is born, evolves and becomes extinct: Everything is transitory.

While criticizing scathingly the die-hard conservatives, Confucianists, who had been acting as apologists for the feudal system of the Li dynasty, Chong Da San was so merciless in denouncing the ruling groups of the day, who sticked to the old policy of obscurantism, imposing old morals on the people, in order to maintain their power.

If his thought did not go beyond the bounds of a kind of materialistic natural philosophy, the progressiveness and popularity of his philosophy were demonstrated clearly in his critical activities against the feudal system of the society which he denied.

Such progressiveness of his thought can be found also in his political ideas, which reflected vividly his stand against the feudal caste system and tyrannies under the Li dynasty.

In his essay "Wonmok" (On Just Politics), he stresses that political power is, by nature, for the benefit of the people, not for their suppression.

Attacking sharply the ruling circles who, in the face of the growing popular movements to reform the irrational social system of the Li dynasty, were going all the way down the path of corruption, Chong Da San advocates in his "Mokmin Shinsu" (Maxims for Statesmen), peasant uprisings, so frequent in those days, saying that such revolts were necessary results of corruption in officialdom.

He writes in the book: If in this country, the popular masses have to turn to themselves for help, they are as heavy as mountains."

As to the question of land reform, too, he was ahead of the times in which he lived.

His original view on land reform is expressed in his article "Ryujun-je" (People's Land), in which he pushed further ahead the views of his predecessors of the *Silhak* school.

Saying that only people who work the land are entitled to own land, he asserts in the book that the farm land of the country should be divided equally into '*ryu*'-units for joint cultivation—one 'ryu' means a unit of some 30 families of peasants— and that the produce by each unit should be distributed among the unit members in proportion to their work days.

In the "Ryujun-je," in which his democratic spirit is concretely expressed, Chong Da San advocates peasants' struggle for their existence, reflecting properly their aspiration for a new society.

The philosophical thought of the *Silhak* school played a significant role in developing the history of Korea, as the thought which arose in our country of the late sixteenth century, was deeply rooted in the Korean society by the end of the following century.

This thought represented the progressive spirit who desired, among others, to break the hard shell of feudalism and to push ahead the wheel of history.

This was a really independent and progressive thought which was moulded through the process of the struggle against various kinds of formalism and toadyism.

The social and economic conditions of the day, however, were not ripe enough for the thought to be developed fully into a modern thought, in spite of its progressive nature.

Moreover, this thought of Real Learning was prevented from becoming truly a progressive modern thought, by the fact that the brilliant scholars who championed this thought were, in effect, none other than those of ruling feudal class origin, who were too timid to shake off their reactionary conservatism.

For all these limitations, however, the critical spirit and patriotism of the pioneers of this thought, which were inherited and developed further by their followers, were reflected clearly in their endeavours to reform the politics and economy of the country, by breaking the wall of the feudalism of the Li dynasty.

Chong Da San, a native of Kyonggi Province, played a great role through his writings in heightening the level of Korean letters.

His uncompromising attitude against injustice and advocation of the people's rights are the major thread that runs through all his works.

For this reason, he was exiled to Kangjin in the southern part of South Cholla Province. There he remained for 19 years, studying and writing. He was allowed at last to return to his native place in 1818, when he was 57 years old.

He died at 75, leaving behind a prodigious amount of works, totalling some 500 volumes and dealing with almost all branches of learning, from commentaries on the Confucian Classics to practical subjects of the day, like medicine and agriculture.

Chong Da San Commemorated

Chong Da San

The General Meeting of the World Peace Council, held from Dec. 16 through Dec. 19 last, proposed to commemorate this year the great achievements of seven famous men of culture. Among the seven is included Chong Yakyong (1762-1836) of Korea, better known by his pseudonym Da San. He was a writer, poet, natural scientist, materialist who developed and completed Korea's *Silhak* school of real or practical learning. The other six are: Charles Dickens (150th birthday anniversary), Tu Fu (1,250th anni.), O. Henry (100th anni.), A.I. Herzen (150th anni.), Bivekananda (100th anni.), and Blaise Pascal (300th anni. of death).

The World Peace Council proposes every year to commemorate the great achievements of world-famous men of culture.

Brilliant Course the State Theatre Has Followed

Men of culture, artists and working people in North Korea on Jan. 9 celebrated the 15th anniversary of the founding of the State Theatre, according to a KCNA report of Jan. 10 from Pyongyang.

Since it was founded on Jan. 9, 1947, this theatre has walked along the road of brilliant creation for these 15 years. The actors and actresses and other workers of the theatre, upholding the policy on art of the Korean Workers' Party, have staged dramatic plays dealing with historic events in North Korea, miraculous achievements by the working masses and men of a new type produced under the socialist system.

Up to now, the theatre has staged 115 plays: 51 long dramas, 64 medium and short-length plays. The number of performances given reaches 6,881.

A most remarkable thing about the history of the theatre is that its members continued to stage dramatic plays in an underground theatre, even in the difficult days of the Korean War. "Youths of this country," a long drama depicting youths and boys faithful to their fatherland and people, and "Boys in a sunny village," are some of the numerous dramas that were staged during the hard-fought war.

After the war, the theatre gave full play to its enormous creative capacity.

Among the plays staged in the post-war period are "General Li Sun Shin," a drama about the famous patriotic admiral who invented the world's first iron-clad dreadnaught; "The story of Chunhyang," both popular classical dramas; and "Our village," which depicts a cooperativization movement in the countryside.

Especially, plays such as "Phoenix," "Mt. Pektu," "Sunflower," "Girl of the sun," and "In a dense forest of the Donwha district" won the highest praise from the public and contributed greatly to education of the masses.

All these plays are based on the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese partisan struggles. "Uncle Vania" and "A Bell in the Kremlin" have also been staged.

The theatre, following the instruction of Premer Kim Il Sung on the need for depicting the heroic Chullima (flying-horse) movement, produced plays such as "We are happy," based on the life of labor hero Kil Hak Sil of the Pyongyang Spinning Mill, and "Communist propagandist" modelled after Li Shin Ja, a woman organizer of the Lihyun agricultural cooperative in Pyongyang.

The dramas played an important role in promoting communist education.

The actors and actresses devoted themselves to their creation activities, raising the slogan "Let's become flying-horse riders ourselves, while acting their roles on the stage!"

As a result, all the 83 actors and actresses were awarded title of flying horse riders last April.

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

In A Dense Forest of the Donhwa District (4)

by Kim Myung Hwa

(Continued)

By leaning myself against one of the pine-trees, I looked up at the branches of the trees. There were not many corns on the branches, but there were corns on the trees enough to keep us going for a day.

I looked about for a relatively less inclined place where I could stand safely, and chose a spot.

Standing on a sloping hillside, I aimed at two corns on the lowest branch with the rod. I got the two corns, but the other branches were so high that the rod failed to reach any of them.

After debating what to do, I unfastened the rags from my feet and began to climb up one of the pine-trees.

As I climbed the tree as high as my stature, I found that all my limbs were trembling and everything was swimming before my eyes.

Locking my arms tightly around the tree, I remained there motionless for a while so that I might get over giddiness.

And then, gritting my teeth, I took out the rod which I had worn at my side and began to strike at a pine-corn. But the corn wouldn't fall so easily, though I hit it several times, as my hand was too weak to strike it down. My whole body was wet with sweat. The corn fell at last. But at that moment everything swam before my eyes. All my strength gone, I tumbled down a steep cliff. ...I recovered my senses.

Various birds were singing.

When I opened my eyes faintly, a piece of blue sky was seen through a thick foliage of larch trees. Although it was as small as the palm of the hand, how wide it looked to me then! The blue sky of China looked to me as clear and beautiful as that of Korea.

A hawk was circling slowly in that blue sky. Looking up at the hawk, I was lost in thought:

(To be Continued)

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